

QA-579

The Methodist Parsonage of Wye Neck Church
1030 Carmichael Road
Queenstown vicinity, Queen Anne's County

Constructed ca. 1875, 1894
Private

The Methodist Parsonage of Wye Neck Church is located on Wye Neck in Queen Anne's County, in the community currently known as Carmichael, approximately three-and-a-half miles south-southeast of Queenstown. Immediately adjacent to the parsonage on its south is what is now known as the Wye of Carmichael United Methodist Church (QA-363, *Carmichael Old Wye Methodist Episcopal Church or the Methodist Protestant Church of Wye Neck*), the church historically associated with the house. Architectural evidence suggests that at least part of the house may date to circa 1875. Facing east towards Carmichael Road, the building is a two-story, four-bay, wood frame structure with a T-shaped footprint. Its most distinctive design element is the cutaway northeast corner. No extant historic outbuildings are associated with the parsonage. A one-story, one-bay, circa 2000 shed, and a one-story, circa 2000 chicken coop sit to the north of the house.

The Methodist Parsonage of Wye Neck Church was built on land deeded to the church in 1873 by Judge Richard B. Carmichael, a member of a prominent Queen Anne's County family and a Maryland legislator. A dwelling appears in this location on an 1877 map of Queen Anne's County, suggesting that part of the current structure may have been constructed at the same time as the original Wye Neck Methodist Protestant Church building (QA-363). The Methodist Protestant Church was an 1828 offshoot of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Methodism has a long history in Queen Anne's County, with the first church being founded in 1783. The Wye Neck church sold the Parsonage in 1948, and the current owners purchased it in 1999.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. QA-579

1. Name of Property

historic The Methodist Parsonage of Wye Neck Church (preferred)

other

2. Location

street and number 1030 Carmichael Road not for publication

city, town Queenstown, MD 21658-1336 X vicinity

county Queen Anne's County

3. Owner of Property

name John F., Jr., and Shari L. Smigo

street and number 1030 Carmichael Road telephone (410) 827-0051

city, town Queenstown state MD zip code 21658-1336

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Queen Anne's County Courthouse liber SM 698 folio 589

city, town Centreville tax map 66 tax parcel 25 tax ID number 05-006465

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	1	2
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	0	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	0	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	1	2
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care		
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry		
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape		
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture		
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
		<input type="checkbox"/> social		
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress		
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown		
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use		
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:		
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
			0	

7. Description

Inventory No. QA-579

Condition

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Summary

The Methodist Parsonage of Wye Neck Church is located on Wye Neck in Queen Anne's County, in the community currently known as Carmichael, approximately three-and-a-half miles south-southeast of Queenstown. Immediately adjacent to the parsonage on its south is what is now known as the Wye of Carmichael United Methodist Church (QA-363, *Carmichael Old Wye Methodist Episcopal Church or the Methodist Protestant Church of Wye Neck*), the church historically associated with the house. Architectural evidence suggests that at least part of the house may date to circa 1875. Facing east towards Carmichael Road, the building is a two-story, four-bay, wood frame structure with a T-shaped footprint. Its most distinctive design element is the cutaway northeast corner. No extant historic outbuildings are associated with the parsonage. A one-story, one-bay, circa 2000 shed, and a one-story, circa 2000 chicken coop sit to the north of the house.

Description

The Methodist Parsonage of Wye Neck Church is located on Wye Neck in Queen Anne's County, in the community currently known as Carmichael, approximately three-and-a-half miles south-southeast of Queenstown. Immediately adjacent to the parsonage on its south is what is now known as the Wye of Carmichael United Methodist Church (QA-363, *Carmichael Old Wye Methodist Episcopal Church or the Methodist Protestant Church of Wye Neck*), the church historically associated with the house. The east-facing house sits on a level, grassy lot with a few mature trees, scattered immature trees, and foundation plantings. A six-foot-tall hedge defines the southern property line, dividing the house from the church property, while woodland borders the property to its west. The northern property line is not demarcated. An asphalt-paved driveway runs east from Carmichael Road to the house. A circa 2000 shed and chicken coop sit just to the northwest of the driveway. In 1999 when the current owners purchased the property, a stable sat northwest of the house; they removed it due to its ruinous condition.

The two-story parsonage displays a T-shaped footprint and a complex, cross-gabled roof. The "T" is formed by an east-facing, side-gabled, two-bay main block and a two-bay, front-gabled, perpendicular wing that is situated along the main block's north elevation. The wing projects east approximately six feet from the main block's façade and west about fifteen feet beyond the main block's rear (west) elevation, forming a rear ell. The eastern one-third (front) of the wing is wider than the remaining two-thirds (rear). A cutaway corner distinguishes the northeast corner of the wing.

The house rests upon a continuous, common-bond brick foundation and is clad with wood German siding with wood cornerboards. A two-bay, shed-roofed porch shelters the front entry; it is fitted into the corner between the main block and the wing, and projects a few feet beyond the wing's facade. Another shed-roofed porch is attached to the wing's north elevation. This porch also projects beyond the line of the elevation, and wraps around onto the wing's west (rear) elevation. The western half of this porch was enclosed by the current owner. An interior-end, brick chimney with a corbelled cap is located at the south end of the main block, and a central, interior, brick chimney is located along the wing's roof ridgeline, near the center point of its connection with the main block. The current owners removed a dilapidated, interior-end, brick chimney from the east end of the wing. A scroll-sawn, inverted-wave-shaped wood apron and drop finial decorate the portion of the main roof that overhangs the cutaway corner. The wing's pedimented front gable has a molded wood cornice, and molded wood raking cornices. The other elevations of the building display open eaves with exposed rafter tails. The house's roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles that the current owner installed over the original wood shingles. The wing's roof ridge is slightly higher than the main block's.

The house retains its original, two-over-two, double-hung, wood sash windows with vertically-divided lights. The majority of these are framed by unadorned, square-edged, wood surrounds with slightly overhanging lintels and projecting sills. The current owners have removed the historic, louvered, wood shutters for restoration.

The first story of the façade of the parsonage's main block comprises one doorway at the north end and one window at the south end. The four-panel, wood door is framed by a wood surround that matches the house's window surrounds, and is capped by a vertically divided, two-light transom. The front porch is supported by two chamfered, wood posts, with scroll-sawn wood brackets and molded wood caps. The main block's second story consists of two window bays.

A single window occupies the west first-story bay of the south elevation of the Methodist Parsonage's main block. On the west elevation of the main block, the bays are filled by three windows, one on the first story and two on the second. A one-story, one-bay, shed-roofed addition stands at the inside corner of the main block and wing. According to the owner, the addition was a porch when

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Specific dates

Architect/Builder

Construction dates ca. 1875, 1894

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Summary Statement of Significance

The Methodist Parsonage of Wye Neck Church was built on land deeded to the church in 1873 by Judge Richard B. Carmichael, a member of a prominent Queen Anne's County family and a Maryland legislator. A dwelling appears in this location on an 1877 map of Queen Anne's County, suggesting that part of the current structure may have been constructed at the same time as the original Wye Neck Methodist Protestant Church building (QA-363, *Carmichael Old Wye Methodist Episcopal Church or the Methodist Protestant Church of Wye Neck*). The Methodist Protestant Church was an 1828 offshoot of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Methodism has a long history in Queen Anne's County, with the first church being founded in 1783. The Wye Neck church sold the Parsonage in 1948, and the current owners purchased it in 1999.

Historical Narrative

The Wye Neck Methodist Protestant Church (QA-363, *Carmichael Old Wye Methodist Episcopal Church or the Methodist Protestant Church of Wye Neck*) was organized circa 1870. Methodism arrived in America in the middle of the eighteenth century as a movement within the Anglican Church. It was not fully organized as an independent denomination until after the American Revolution cut the ties with British churches. In 1784, a conference in Baltimore established the Methodist Episcopal Church.² Constructed in 1783, Dudley's Chapel (QA-178) near Sudlersville was the first Methodist church built in Queen Anne's County.³ The Wye Neck church was part of the Methodist Protestant denomination, which split from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1828 because of disputes over church organization and governance.⁴ The Methodist Protestants rejected the episcopal structure of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and wanted to place governance in the hands of the congregations. The Methodist Protestants continued as a separate denomination until 1939, when they merged with the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South to become the Methodist Church.⁵

In 1873, Judge Richard B. Carmichael donated a parcel of land to the Wye Neck church trustees in the community that bears his name. Richard Bennett Carmichael (1807-1884) was a member of a family prominent in Queen Anne's County and Maryland.⁶ His father,

² "History: Our Story," UMC.org, (Nashville, TN: United Methodist Communications), accessed 6 November 2007, <http://www.umd.org/site/c.lwL4KnN1LiH/b.1720691/k.B5CB/History_Our_Story.htm>.

³ Orlando Ridout, V, *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Dudley's Chapel*, 1979.

⁴ The 1873 deed from Richard Carmichael to the church identifies it as the "Methodist Protestant Church of Wye Neck;" see Chain of Title, Continuation Sheet 8-3. In late 1827, an organizing conference was held in Baltimore, and at the 1830 General Conference, again in Baltimore, the "Methodist Protestant Church" name was adopted by the denomination. Reverend T.H. Lewis, "Historical Sketch of the Origin of the Methodist Protestant Church," *The Methodist Protestant Church: Historical Sketch* (Collins, MS: The Methodist Protestant Church, 2002-2007), accessed 6 November 2007, <<http://www.pointsouth.com/mpc/history.html>>.

⁵ The Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South split in 1845 over the question of slavery. Some Methodist Protestant churches, primarily in Mississippi, refused the 1939 merger of the Methodist Protestants with the Methodist Episcopal denominations. They continue as the Methodist Protestant Church. "History: Our Story," UMC.org.

⁶ R.B. Carmichael's great-uncle, William Carmichael (?-1795) was a member of the Second Continental Congress, and a diplomat for the nascent United States government, both during and after the Revolutionary War. "Carmichael, William, (Birth date unknown - 1795)," *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress: 1774-Present* (Washington, DC: United States Congress Office of History and Preservation, n.d.), accessed 6 November 2007, <<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=C000161>>.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet 9:1 for bibliographical references.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 0.541 acres

Acreage of historical setting 1.0 acre

Quadrangle name Queenstown

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000 (7.5 minute)

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property boundary is defined by the current parcel boundaries shown on tax map 66, grid 11, parcel 25 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kathryn Gettings Smith, Director, Architectural History and Preservation Planning Gerald M. Maready, Jr., Architectural Historian		
organization	History Matters, LLC	date	December 21, 2007
street & number	1502 21 st Street, NW, 2 nd Floor	telephone	(202) 223-8845
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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they purchased the house in 1999, but has now been enclosed and converted to a bathroom. It sits upon a brick pier foundation, is clad with wood German siding, and has one-over-one vinyl windows.

The façade bays on each story of the Methodist Parsonage's wing are occupied by windows. A window with a jig-sawn ornamented pediment occupies the wing's front gable. The wing's north elevation is four bays deep. A one-story porch shelters the westernmost bays of the north elevation's first floor. The back half of the porch was rebuilt and enclosed circa 2000; the front half sits on brick piers, and displays the same wood posts, wood brackets, and shed roof as the façade porch. A replacement vinyl balustrade and rail have been added to the porch, and the porch stairs have been replaced with wood-plastic, composite-lumber treads and risers. A set of paired windows are sheltered by the porch. A two-light-over-two-panel wood door with vertically-divided lights occupies the easternmost bay under the porch roof. The rebuilt enclosed porch is clad with vinyl German siding, and sits on a continuous, replacement, brick foundation. Multiple vinyl windows, and two multi-light, vinyl doors make up the fenestration of this addition.

The wing's east elevation is devoid of fenestration. A wood and brick bulkhead at its base gives entry to the basement, which was not accessible at the time of the survey. The south elevation of the wing has a set of replacement, paired, metal casement windows on the first story, and two historic windows in the upper story.

Interior

Despite some alterations, the interior of the Methodist Parsonage of Wye Neck Church retains many of its historic details. Two unevenly sized rooms flank a central stair hall: a room to the south of the hall and a living room to its north, in the wing. The dining room, and beyond it, the kitchen, are located to the east of the living room. It seems likely that the house was originally built circa 1875 with a side-passage plan, comprising the current stair hall and south room.¹ The side wing was probably constructed circa 1895, adding the living room, dining room, and kitchen. However, some of the architectural details are not consistent with these conclusions, which thus cannot be considered definitive. Further examination of structural details visible in the basement or attic might clarify the house's construction chronology.

Several of the historic finishes are consistent throughout the first floor of the house. All of the doorways and windows display symmetrical trim that is embellished with reeding, a shallow centered torus, and bulls-eye corner blocks. While some of the doorways on the first floor have no door, those that do are occupied by four-panel wood doors. All of the outside corners of the first-floor walls are adorned by wood corner beads with turned ends. The south room is carpeted, but the remaining rooms all display replacement, five-inch, even-width, dark-stained pine floorboards. In the hall and the living room, the floorboards run front-to-back; in the dining room they run from side to side. Older, narrow, random-width pine floorboards are visible in a hall closet and a closet in the dining room; they indicate that floorboards in the hall and living room once ran from side to side, while those in the dining room ran from front to back. The second-floor floorboards match those found in the first-floor closets in both type and orientation.

The stair hall displays an approximately five-inch-tall, ogee-capped, wood baseboard. Cased wood doorways – without doors – open into the south room, the living room, and the dining room. A closed-stringer, dog-leg staircase runs along the south wall. The staircase features turned wood balusters, a molded wood rail, a molded subrail, and a molded wall string. A door with no bolt provides access to a closet underneath the stair, and a door with a metal case lock and octagonal glass knob faces the entry from the back of the hall; this doorway now leads into a bathroom, but until 1999 led to an exterior porch. The bathroom has a ceramic tile floor and beadboard wainscoting.

The room to the south of the hall features an unadorned, square-edged, wood baseboard. A narrow chimney breast with two covered stove holes is centered on the room's south wall. Cased wood shelves fill the area between the chimney breast and the east wall of the room.

The Methodist Parsonage's living room, located to the north of the hall within the wing, is an irregular pentagon in plan due to the cutaway northeast corner. A chimney breast is more or less centered on the room's west wall. Prior to 1999, the firebox was blocked, but the current owner reopened and rebuilt it. A brick hearth extends approximately one-and-one-half feet in front of the firebox. The

¹ See Section 8, Significance.

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wood mantelpiece comprises an arched opening with a beaded interior edge that frames the firebox; molded and fluted jambs; and a rectangular mantel shelf with a beaded chamfer edge. The living room's wood crown molding was installed by the current owners. A wood-cased doorway with no door is located north of the chimney breast, and opens into the dining room.

The dining room is narrower than the living room. Its east wall contains the back of the living room's chimney breast; a stove hole is centered high on the wall. A shallow closet is located south of the chimney breast. The dining room is embellished by a molded chair rail. The north wall contains an exterior door at the east end with paired windows to its west. A wood corner cabinet in the southwest corner of the room was constructed by the current owner, and conceals a boxed-in flue pipe. In the northwest corner of the room, a wood-cased doorway with no door opens into the kitchen.

The kitchen has been completely renovated by recent owners. A boxed-in flue pipe on its west wall indicates the former location of a chimney removed by the current owner due to its deteriorated state. The prior owner told the current owner that there was once a stair to the second floor at or near the east wall of the kitchen.

In the second-floor hall, the stairs from the center hall lead to a hallway that is triangular in plan, with the base of the triangle on the southern side. The northwest side of the triangle is pierced by the doorway to the rear of the wing; the wing houses one bedroom and one bathroom. A doorway in the northeast side of the triangle leads to another bedroom, while a rectilinear hall runs east from the triangular space to another bedroom that is located over the first floor's south room. The second-floor hall's finishes match those found on the first floor; a mix of finishes prevails in the bedrooms. The trim in the room at the west end of the wing is the simplest, and most recent, suggesting that the ell may have been extended sometime during the twentieth century. Exposed beams in the ceiling of the triangular part of the hallway reflect the house's evolution. Together forming a T shape, one beam runs along the dividing line between the main block and the wing, while the other runs along the dividing line between the wider, eastern one-third of the wing (corresponding to the first-floor living room), and the wing's narrower western two-thirds (corresponding to the first-floor dining room and kitchen). The change in the orientation of the floorboards – from running front-to-back to running side-to-side – that is subtle on the first floor is unambiguously visible in the second floor hall; the point of change aligns with the ceiling's T-shaped beams.

The attic, while easily reached from the second floor, is filled with HVAC ductwork. A cursory inspection revealed no evidence of finished surfaces. The rafters are butted and nailed at the ridgeline, and the lumber appears to have been cut with a circular saw.

Secondary Resources (buildings, sites, structures, objects.)

Shed

The circa 2000, one-story, one-bay, frame shed rests upon cinder-block piers. The walls and door are constructed of T-111 siding. Two, one-over-one, vinyl windows are located on the east elevation. The front-gable roof is sheathed with standing-seam metal and displays open eaves with exposed rafters.

Chicken Coop

The circa 2000, one-story, one-bay, frame chicken coop is constructed in the same manner as the shed, with T-111 siding, a standing-seam metal roof, and a cinder-block foundation. The chicken coop is capped by a shed roof, and has one, two-light, fixed, vinyl window in the south elevation. It is surrounded by a chicken-wire enclosure.

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William Carmichael, was a Queen Anne's County lawyer who had been a schoolmate and life-long friend of Roger B. Taney (1777-1864), Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court from 1836 to 1864.⁷ Richard Carmichael was born in Centreville and, after studying law with his father, was admitted to the Maryland Bar in 1830. He was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1831 and 1841, and was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1833, serving just one term. He was a circuit court judge between 1858 and 1864, and served as President of the Maryland Constitutional Convention in 1867.⁸ Carmichael married Elizabeth Hollyday in 1835, and lived near the Methodist Parsonage and church.⁹

An 1866 map of Queen Anne's County shows only one building in the community of Carmichael: a store on the east side of the road.¹⁰ Just eleven years later, a school, the Methodist Protestant church, and a dwelling in the location of the current parsonage were all located on the west side of Carmichael Road; the store shown on the 1866 map was still located in the same place, on the east side of the road.¹¹ By the early twentieth century, Carmichael was a small commercial and social center, with a blacksmith shop and at least one dwelling in addition to the church, school, store, and dwelling that were present in 1877.¹²

The deed for the land that Richard B. Carmichael donated to the Wye Neck church specifies that the property was to be used for the church building, a cemetery, a school, and "[...] a dwelling for a sexton of said Church [...]." Given that a dwelling stood in the location of the current parsonage in 1877, it seems likely that the sexton's dwelling stipulated by the deed was constructed along with the first Wye Church sanctuary, soon after Richard B. Carmichael bestowed the property upon the church trustees in 1873.¹³ The circa 1875 sexton's dwelling may survive as part of the current house; if so, it was likely a modestly-sized, one- to one-and-one-half-story, side-passage-plan dwelling. The house thus fits into a pattern in Queen Anne's County of mid- to late-nineteenth-century side-passage houses that were later expanded.¹⁴

By the end of the nineteenth century, the congregation of the Wye church had grown sufficiently to require a new sanctuary; the current Gothic Revival church building was constructed and dedicated in June 1905.¹⁵ The church's growth probably necessitated the addition of the current northern wing to what had been the sexton's house, making a dwelling for the ministers that the Wye Neck Methodists shared with other local churches.¹⁶ The current tax assessment assigns an 1894 construction date to the house, which is supported by secondary sources as well as the Victorian-era architectural and stylistic details.¹⁷

⁷ Frederic Emory, *Queen Anne's County, Maryland: Its Early History and Development* (Baltimore, MD: The Maryland Historical Society, 1950; originally published in the *Centreville (Maryland) Observer*, 5 January 1886-3 May 1887), pp. 503-509.

⁸ Emory, 503-509; also "Carmichael, Richard Bennett, (1807-1884)," *Biographical Directory of the United States Congress: 1774-Present* (Washington, DC: United States Congress Office of History and Preservation, n.d.) accessed 5 November 2007, <<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=C000160>>. See also Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland, A Middle Temperament: 1634-1980* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988), p. 283.

⁹ Emory, pp. 503-509.

¹⁰ J. G. Strong's *Map of Queen Anne's County* (n.p.: J.G. Strong, 1866). The store was owned by T.H. Callahan, whose residence was also located nearby. In 1893, Callahan purchased *Tristram* (QA-576).

¹¹ *An Illustrated Atlas of Kent and Queen Anne Counties, Maryland* (Philadelphia: Lake, Griffing & Stevenson, 1877). The store is no longer extant.

¹² The blacksmith shop was located in Carmichael no later than 1923, when it and an associated dwelling were mentioned in a deed of sale. Queen Anne's County Land Records, Liber JFR 10, folio 437 (19 April 1923). It may have been on-site as early as 1900; in each of the census years between 1900 and 1930, a blacksmith lived in the immediate vicinity. 1900-1930 [inclusive], U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, District #5. See also QA-613, *Dodd-Mandrell House*.

¹³ The current church hall was the original sanctuary; see QA-363, *Carmichael Old Wye Methodist Episcopal Church or the Methodist Protestant Church of Wye Neck*.

¹⁴ Some of the similar houses identified in the course of this survey are: QA-119, *Bryan Farm*; QA-576, *Tristram*; QA-589, *Kirwan's Eareckson Farm*; QA-606, *Tolson-Cockey House*; QA-614, *Neal-Grubb Farmhouse*; and QA-618, *Wolcott-Schiwy House*.

¹⁵ "Methodist Protestant Church of Wye Neck," County Churches Report, Queen Anne's County Heritage Sites Consortium, 2007. See also Miriam Bishop Dean, "Dedicated people: Fond memories and Wye church's history," Paul McKnight, ed., *'I Remember When...': Folk History of Queen Anne's County* (Stevensville, Md.: Queen Anne's County Record Observer/Kent Island Bay Times newspapers of Chesapeake Publishing Corporation, 1985), p. 44. Also QA-363, *Carmichael Old Wye Methodist Episcopal Church or the Methodist Protestant Church of Wye Neck*.

¹⁶ In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Methodist preachers were assigned not to individual churches but to regions, known as circuits or charges. This system was laid out by John Wesley for the American Methodists. The local bishop assigned preachers to their charge, and they were expected to visit each church at least once during the course of the year, in addition to starting new churches if possible. During their visits, preachers usually lodged with local Methodist families. As the nineteenth century wore on, however, Methodists began to move away from the charge system, and preachers were assigned to only one church, or, if the area was a

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The church building and hall were renovated in 1948, the same year that the church sold the Parsonage; it is unclear if the Parsonage property was sold to finance the church's renovation, or if it was simply part of a general retrofitting and restructuring of the church property.¹⁸

rural one, like Carmichael, they might be shared by two to three nearby churches. As a result, permanent parsonages – like the one at Carmichael – began to be constructed for ministers. Dr. Robert Simpson, "The Circuit-Riders in Early American Methodism," *The General Commission on Archives and History, The United Methodist Church* (Madison, NJ: The General Commission on Archives and History, The United Methodist Church, 2000), accessed 6 November 2007, <http://www.gcuh.org/Circuit_Riders.html>.

¹⁷ Dean, "Dedicated People."

¹⁸ "Methodist Protestant Church of Wye Neck." Also Dean, "Dedicated People."

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Chain of Title

8 September 1999

Grantor: Ida Mae Gannon

Grantee: John F Smigo, Jr. & Shari L. Smigo

Liber SM 698, *folio* 589

"All that lot or parcel of land containing a frame dwelling house, long known as 'The Methodist Parsonage Property' of Wye Neck Church."

1 December 1950

Grantor: Clarence Tilghman Bishop & Ethel M. Bishop

Grantee: Daniel J. Gannon & Ida Mae Gannon

Liber NBW 8, *folio* 98

"... containing Five Hundred, Forty-one, one thousandth of an Acre, more or less;" (0.541 acres).

13 April 1948

Grantor: The Trustees of the Wye Neck Methodist Protestant Church in Queen Anne's County in the State of Maryland, Perry O. Hill, Pastor, and Essell P. Thomas, Superintendent of the Easton District of the Methodist Church

Grantee: Clarence Tilghman Bishop

Liber ASG, Jr. 19, *folio* 495

0.541 acre

8 October 1873

Grantor: Richard B. Carmichael & Elizabeth M. Carmichael

Grantee: William T. Hammond, Ephraim B. Vandyke, John W. Vansant, John Dodd, Thomas Dodd, A. Dodd, Charles A. DeFord, [illegible], W. Shawley, Emory Roe & William G. Sears (Trustees of the Methodist Protestant Church of Wye Neck)

Liber JW 4, *folio* 324

"... one acre of land ... to complete a house of public worship ... and to have, or to build, thereupon a dwelling for a sexton of said Church; and to use the said lot as a Cemetery or place of burial ... and that such Cemetery be inclosed [*sic*] by a good hedge between the same and [illegible] the lot of the School House ..."

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. QA-579

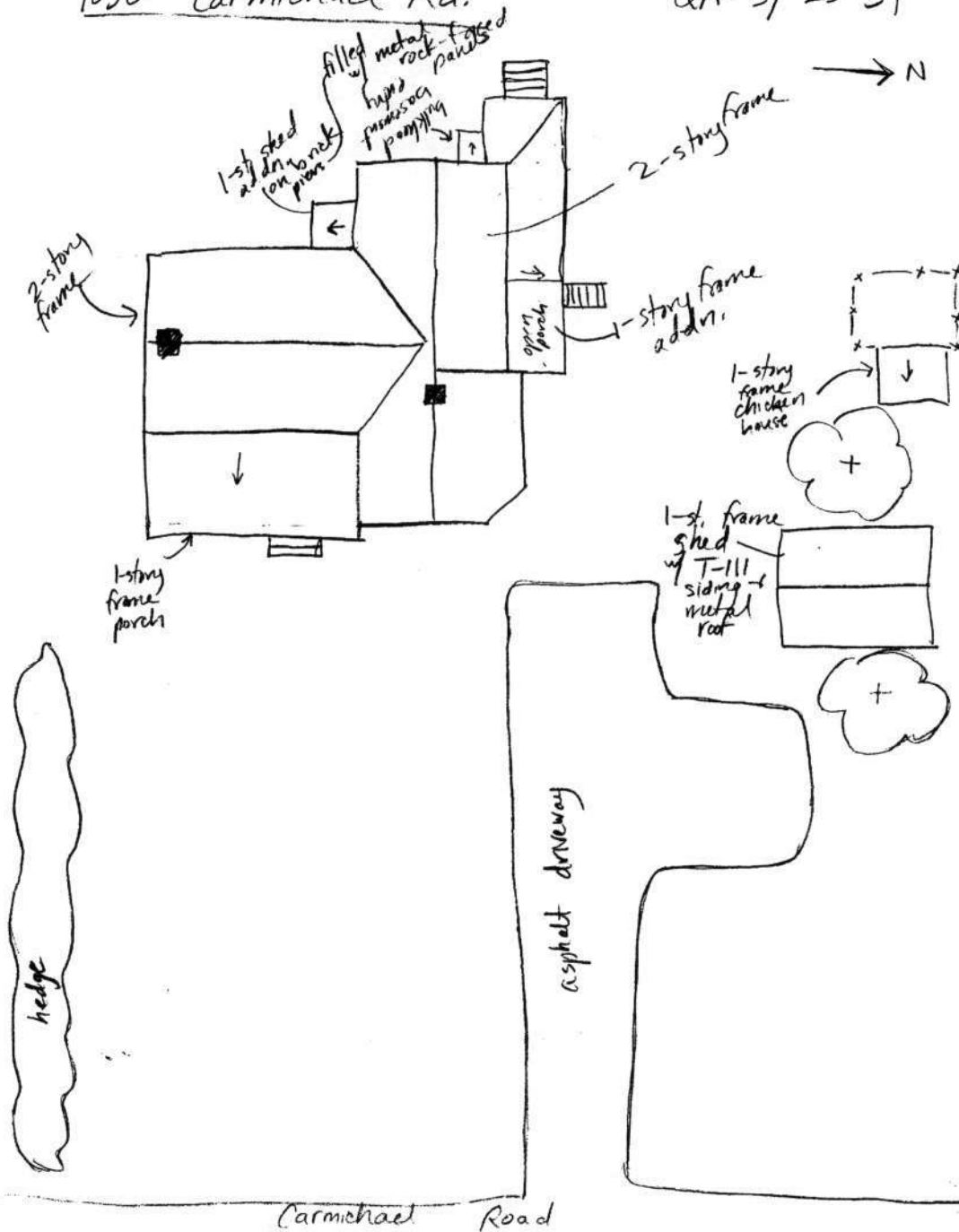
Name: The Methodist Parsonage of Wye Neck Church
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

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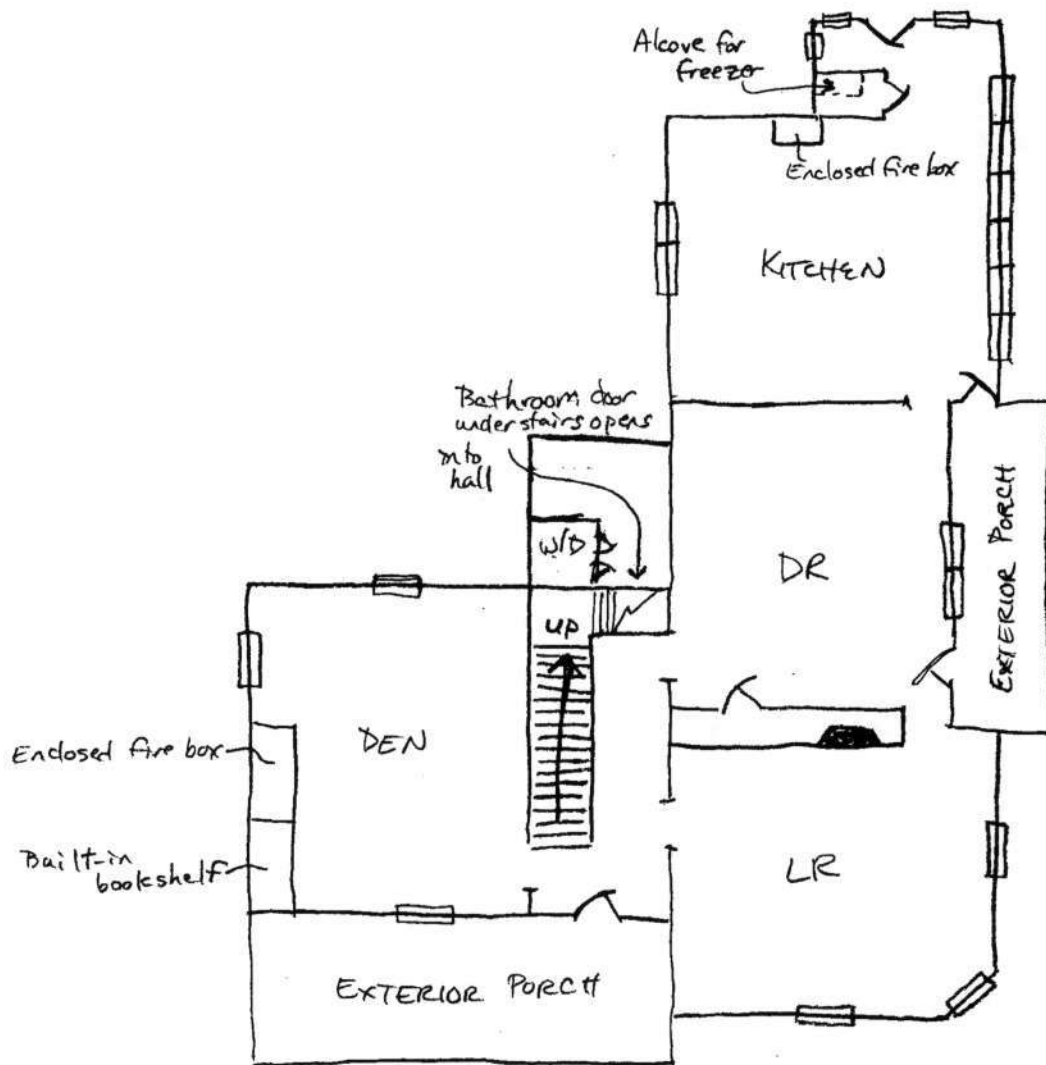
1030 Carmichael Rd.

QA-3/25-34



Site Plan
QA-579
The Methodist Parsonage of Wye
Neck Church
1030 Carmichael Road
Queenstown vicinity
Queen Anne's County, Maryland

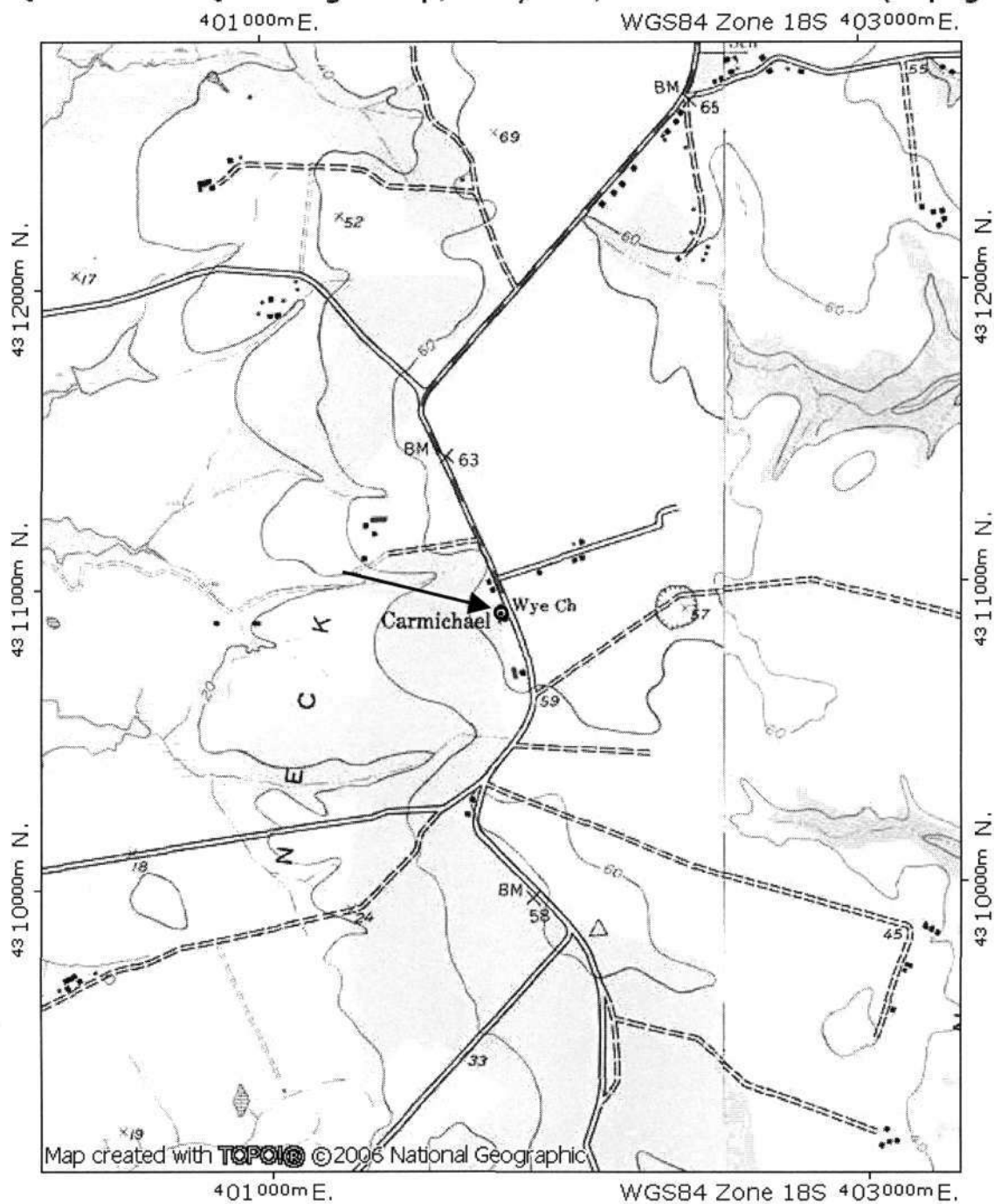
not to scale



Floor Plan
QA-579
The Methodist Parsonage of Wye Neck Church
1030 Carmichael Road
Queenstown vicinity
Queen Anne's County, Maryland

not to scale

USGS Queenstown Quadrangle Map, Maryland, 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)



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QA-579
The Methodist Parsonage of Wye Neck Church
 1030 Carmichael Road
 Queenstown vicinity
 Queen Anne's County



QA-579
THE METHODIST PARSONAGE OF WYE NECK CHURCH
1030 CARMICHAEL RD, QUEENSTOWN
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
HISTORY MATTERS, LLC
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MD SHPO
FACADE - LOOKING SOUTH
1 of 10



QA-579

THE METHODIST PARSONAGE OF WYE NECK CHURCH

1030 CARMICHAEL RD, QUEENSTOWN

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

EAST ELEVATION - LOOKING SOUTHWEST

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QA-579
THE METHODIST PARSONAGE OF WYE NECK CHURCH
1030 CARMICHAEL RD., QUEENSTOWN
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
HISTORY MATTERS LLC
4/2007
MD SHPO
EAST ELEVATION
3 of 10



QA-579
THE METHODIST PARSONAGE OF WYE NECK CHURCH
1030 CARMICHAEL RD, QUEENSTOWN
QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
HISTORY MATTERS, LLC
4/2007
MD SHPO
PORCH, EAST ELEVATION - LOOKING SOUTHWEST
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QA-579
THE METHODIST PARSONAGE OF WYE NECK CHURCH
1030 CARMICHAEL RD, QUEENSTOWN
QUEEN ANNE'S CO, MD.
HISTORY MATTERS, LLC
4/2007
MD SHPO
WEST ELEVATION
5 of 10



QA-579

THE METHODIST PARSONAGE OF WYE NECK CHURCH

1030 CARMICHAEL RD, QUEENSTOWN

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

STAIR HALL LOOKING NORTH

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QA-599
THE METHODIST PARSONAGE OF WYE NECK CHURCH
1030 CARMICHAEL RD, QUEENSTOWN
QUEEN ANNE'S CO, MD
HISTORY MATTERS, LLC
4/2007
MD SHPO
LIVING ROOM - LOOKING NORTHWEST
7 of 10



QA-579

THE METHODIST PARSONAGE OF WYE NECK CHURCH

1030 CARMICHAEL RD., QUEENSTOWN

QUEEN ANNE'S Co, MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

LIVING ROOM MANTEL - LOOKING NORTHWEST

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QA-579
THE METHODIST PARSONAGE OF WYE NECK CHURCH
1030 CARMICHAEL RD., QUEENSTOWN

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

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DINING ROOM - LOOKING SOUTHEAST

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THE METHODIST PARSONAGE OF WYE NECK CHURCH
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QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD
HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

OUTBUILDINGS - LOOKING NORTHWEST

100F10